CHINA
PICTORIAL

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Chairman Mao Tsetung shakes hands with President Echeverria.

Chairman Mao Tsetung meets with President Echeverria.

Distinguished Mexican Guests in China

AT the invitation of Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China Tung Pi-wu and Premier of the State Council Chou En-lai, President of the United States of Mexico Luis Echeverria Alvarez paid a state visit to the People's Republic of China from April 19 to 24, 1973.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met with Mexican President Echeverria in his study at Chungnanhai in Peking on April 20. They had a sincere and friendly conversation in a cordial atmosphere. Chairman Mao expressed welcome to President Echeverria on his state visit to China and thanked him for bringing the regards of the Maxican people to the Chinese people. President Echeverria said that he was pleased and honoured to make the acquaintance of Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Taking part in the meeting on the Mexican side were Emilio O. Rabasa, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Eugenio Anguiano Roch, Mexican Ambassador to China.

Present at the meeting were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chinese Ambassador to Mexico; and others.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Echeverria held sincere and friendly talks on the present international situation and the further development of relations between the two countries. A joint communique was published and a trade agreement signed. Moreover, they made arrangements, through an exchange of notes, to undertake in an organized way the exchange of cultural activities and scientific and technological co-operation.

During their stay in China, the distinguished Mexican guests paid visits to Peking, Tachai and Shanghai and to factories, people's communes and other places of interest. They were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the Chinese government and people.

Mexico is a land of ancient civilization famous in Latin America and the whole world. In order to combat colonialist and imperialist aggression, intervention and bullying, the Mexican people with their glorious revolutionary tradition have in past centuries carried on heroic and dauntless struggles.

China and Mexico have different social systems, but in history they were both victims of colonialist and imperialist aggression and expansion. Today both are confronted with the common tasks of defending their independence and sovereignty and speeding up their economic construction. Although China and Mexico are separated by a vast ocean, the people of the two countries long ago forged ties of friendship and have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles. In the past year and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly relations between the two countries have made satisfactory progress and mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries have been further enhanced. President Echeverria's visit to China is an important event in Sino-Mexican as well as Sino-Latin American relations, and it is an encouragement and support to the Chinese people in their cause of revolution and construction. The visit of President Echeverria has made a beneficial contribution towards the further development of friendly relations and co-operation between China and Mexico, the enhancement of the friendship of the peoples of the two countries and the strengthening of unity among the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the whole third world against imperialism.

On April 19, President and Mme. Echeverria arrived in Peking. Premier Chou En-lai and others went to the airport to meet them. At Tien An Men Square, President and Mme. Echeverria got out of the car to shake hands warmly with the welcoming crowds.

A photograph taken before the banquet.

On April 19, Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet warmly welcoming President and Mme. Echeverria and other distinguished Mexican guests.

Distinguished Mexican Guests in China

Premier Chou En-lai and President Echeverria hold talks.

President Echeverria gives reciprocal banquet.

At the banquet the artists of the song and dance group accompanying the Mexican President to China, clad in Indian national costume, presented colourful Mexican folk music and songs of their home villages in Tarascan language.

Visiting Peking No.1 Machine Tools Plant.

Accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, the Mexican President looks at the terraced land and the project bringing water uphill in Tachai.

The distinguished Mexican guests visiting the Malu People's Commune in the suburbs of Shanghai.

Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying and Chang Chun-chiao, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attending the May Day celebrations together with workers and other labouring people in Peking at Chungshan Park.

Celebrating "May First", International Labour

Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Hung-wen, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attending the celebrations at the Working People's Palace of Culture.

Hsu Shih-yu, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attending the celebrations in Nanking.

Accompanied by Hsieh Hsueh-kung, Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary and other distinguished Cambodian guests attending the May Day celebrations in Tientsin.

Chu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen, Vice-Chairmen of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chen Yun and Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attending the May Day celebrations with the masses of Peking at Chungshan Park.

Day

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Hua Kuo-feng and Wu Teh, Members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, at the Summer Palace.

Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, attending the May Day celebrations in Shenyang.

Accompanied by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Amalia Solorzano de Cardenas, wife of the late Mexican President General Lazaro Cardenas, celebrating May Day with the masses of Peking at Chungshan Park.

Saifudin, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, taking part in the festivity at Chungshan Park.

Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attending the celebrations.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Hsu Teh-heng, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, celebrating May Day with the masses at the Summer Palace.

Leading members of the General Trade Union of Peking, advanced workers and veteran workers who took part in the 1923 "February 7" General Strike, attending the celebrations at the Working People's Palace of Culture.

Celebrating "May First", International Labour Day

ON May 1, workers and other labouring people in Peking joyfully attended the gala parties in celebration of the united and militant festival of labouring people all over the world — "May First", International Labour Day. They got together at the Working People's Palace of Culture, Chungshan Park, the Summer Palace and other parks. Singing and dancing, they jubilantly hailed the tremendous victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the new victories in all fields, thanks to the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. They also acclaimed the new victories won by the people of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Among those who attended the gala parties were Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chu Teh, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Li Hsien-nien, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng and Wang Tung-hsing, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee. They extended festival greetings to the masses of Peking and foreign friends present.

Hsu Shih-yu and Chen Hsi-lien, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, respectively attended the May Day

Chinese nationals from Taiwan Province residing in Japan celebrating May Day with the masses of Peking.

Friends from all over the world taking part in the festivities with the people of Peking.

celebrations held in Nanking and Shenyang.

More than 4,000 friends from the five continents and many compatriots from Taiwan, Hongkong and Macao, patriotic overseas Chinese and Chinese-born nationals of foreign countries were warmly welcomed when they joined in the celebrations.

Hundreds of amateur theatrical troupes of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as professional troupes presented selections from model revolutionary theatrical works, operas, ballads, songs and dances and acrobatics. Sportsmen gave exhibitions — gymnastics, swimming, diving and ball games — at the Capital Gymnasium and other sports grounds.

All the celebrations were full of proletarian internationalist spirit and reflected the joyful feelings of the people in Peking.

A scene of celebration at Chungshan Park.

Lunghai — A County of High

A 650-metre-long bridge with sluice gates on the Hsi River.

Lunghai County fields. The Nine Dragon River is in the background.

Yield in Grain

Members of Tungyu brigade harvesting wheat. Next, early rice will be planted. Most of the brigades now produce three crops a year instead of two.

Pan Wu-mao (right), deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Liming brigade, discussing with members of the brigade's scientific experimental team how to prevent rice diseases and insect pests. He is a good hand at rice planting.

Early ploughing.

The Shihtso Electric Pumping Station on the Hsi River. It can raise water 28 metres.

Article and photographs by Wang Teh-ying

LUNGHAI, a coastal county in southern Fukien Province, has 618 thousand inhabitants. The farmland averages 0.8 *mu* per person. Since 1957, annual grain output per *mu* has exceeded 500 kilos. In addition to satisfying its own needs, the county supplies the state with a large quantity of grain every year.

The Hsi, Pei and Nan rivers, tributaries of the Nine Dragon (Chiu Lung) River in the lower reaches, converge in the county and then pour into Amoy Bay in the Taiwan Straits. Because the water level of the Nine Dragon River is lower than the surrounding farmland, it is difficult to divert its water for irrigation. Before Liberation, agricultural production was often damaged by drought. In general grain output per *mu* was only 200-300 kilos. Whenever the weather was dry, harvests were bad. The people were very poor.

After Liberation, Lunghai County, under the leadership of the Party, developed a collective economy. The people built dams which raised the water level of the Nine Dragon River and irrigated the farmland along its banks. As a result, grain output steadily increased. However, the

The 510-metre-long Hsiangtung Aqueduct is 18 metres high. It is one of the water conservancy structures built by the Chiaomei commune.

Lunghai people were not satisfied with their achievements and decided to build permanent anti-drought complexes.

Starting in 1969, 100 thousand people worked for two years and completed the Hsi River Water Diversion and Irrigation complex. This includes a 650-metre-long bridge with sluice gates, an electric pumping station which can raise water 28 metres, tunnels totalling 700 metres in length and a 120-km canal connecting with numerous criss-cross ditches, and forms an excellent water conservancy network. The Hsi River was diverted southward to irrigate 180 thousand *mu* of farmland belonging to ten communes. Other water conservancy complexes were built on the Pei and Nan rivers. Today, 324 thousand *mu*, or two thirds of the total farmland, are free from drought and waterlogging.

In 1972, in spite of serious drought and other natural calamities, grain output per *mu* rose to 692.5 kilos. 3,007 *mu* of paddy fields of the Liming brigade, Lienhua commune, yielded more than 1,000 kilos per *mu* for two years running. Besides constructing water conservancy complexes, they levelled the arable land, used improved seed strains, planted more closely, irrigated and applied fertilizer more scientifically, made improvements on multiple cropping and used more machinery.

Industry in Lunghai County has helped a lot in promoting the development of farming and side-line production. Eighty-six factories and plants, run by the county and the communes, are now in operation, turning out agricultural machinery, electrical equipment and chemical products. These provide power, drainage and irrigation equipment, insecticide and chemical fertilizer. Many communes and brigades have their own agricultural machinery repair plants.

Meanwhile, the taming of the Nine Dragon River goes on. The people of Lunghai County are harnessing it to guarantee high and stable yields.

Chen Ching-chuan (left), an expert in breeding rice seeds. He has cultivated 57 good strains of seed in the past nine years.

Old peasants are invited to appraise the quality of a rice harvester made by the agricultural machinery repair plant of Chiaomei commune.

The county-run machinery plant produces power equipment in large quantities for use in water conservancy.

Terraced fields of Hualin brigade. Nine years of remoulding mountains have changed the appearance of the brigade.

How Hualin Brigade Learned from Tachai

Plenty of water in the fields now.

Party branch secretary Chang Cheng-tao (right) leads the Hualin brigade ahead.

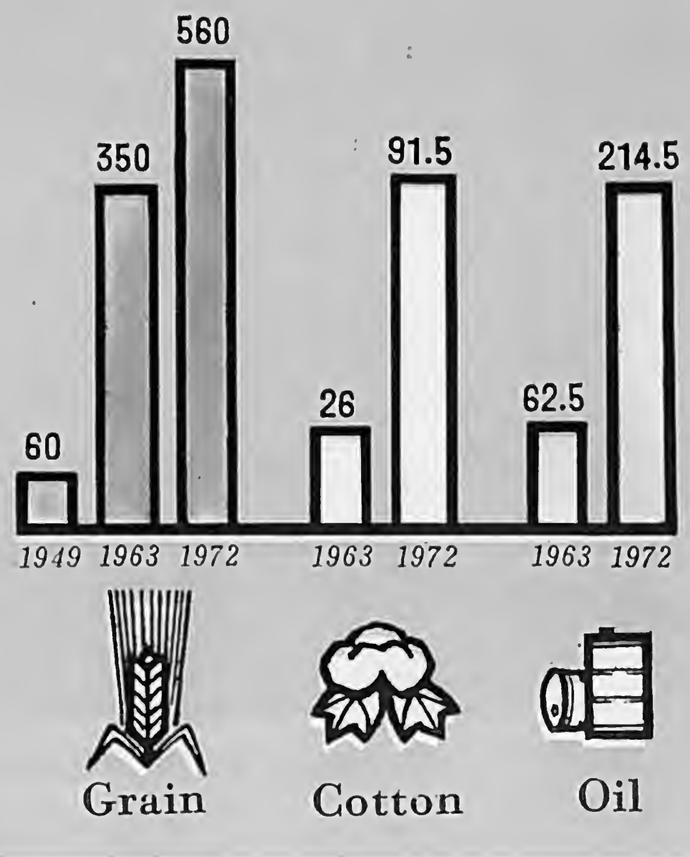
Women of the Hualin brigade have played an active role in remoulding the land.

Multiple-cropped wheat and cotton.

Building a canal through the mountains.

The brigade's plant protectors together with members of the provincial agricultural scientific research institution check the growth of cotton.

The Increase of Output of the Main Crops (kilos/per *mu*)



Article and photographs by
Sha Jen-wen

HUALIN brigade, Chienke County is situated in the precipitous Chienmen Mountains of northern Szechuan Province. The brigade has six production teams and a population of 1,700. The soil of its 1,930 *mu* of arable land was thin and poor, and was scattered over mountains, gullies and hollows. Because of the shortage of water, crops always suffered. Before 1958, its grain output averaged 100 kilos per *mu*.

With the formation of the people's communes in 1958 and the strengthening of the collective economy, its grain output rose. Its grain fields yielded over 540 tons. Though Hualin was then self-sufficient, and even had a little surplus, it was unable to increase grain output further.

"In agriculture, learn from Tachai," said Chairman Mao in 1964. The Hualin brigade took Tachai as their example and decided to battle against nature. Work began on a plot of slope land of the third production team. The top soil was only 10 cm thick. Below it was stiff clay. The land was called Tungchienliang, meaning that the soil was as hard and thin as a coin. It was suitable only for growing sweet potatoes, and yielded over 200 kilos per *mu* if the weather was good. The sweet potatoes harvested were not much bigger than fingers.

The clayey soil was dug up, mixed with sand, and covered with layers of good soil and fertilizer. Everyone, men and women alike, took part in the job. After four springs and winters of hard work, the soil was built up to a thickness of 70 cm. Rice, rape and cotton now grow well on the formerly barren land. Similar soil im-

Spreading insecticide in the wheat fields.

provement was made in other parts of Hualin brigade. By the spring of 1973, 70 per cent of the brigade's poor land had been transformed into stable high-yielding fields.

A number of water conservancy projects have also been built. Members of Hualin brigade are no longer at the mercy of the weather. They are able to prevent both flood and drought.

They had a big flood in the summer of 1965. Chang Cheng-tao, Party branch secretary, together with other Communists and brigade members, climbed a mountain in the rain. They saw the torrents rushing down from the three mountains into the six gullies. The ridges of the fields were broken and the crops washed away. Drainage ditches and dozens of storage ponds could change all this.

They made a survey of the mountains and evolved a plan. First they built the Chengchiawo pond, constructing a regulating dam over 70 metres in length and 22 metres in height between two precipices. Chang Cheng-tao and the others moved rocks and laid mortar. After 70 days' hard work the job was finished. Then, they built catchments on the mountain tops, check dams in the gullies and canals round the mountains. Terraced fields were formed to hold the water. A network of irrigation works with a storage capacity of 620 thousand cubic metres was cut.

Last year, they were hit by one of the worst droughts in history. But thanks to their water conservancy measures they were able to reap 560 kilos per *mu* in grain, 91.5 kilos in ginned cotton and 214.5 kilos in rapeseed. They sold 310 tons of surplus grain to the state.

A 25-km road has been built, connecting all the production teams.

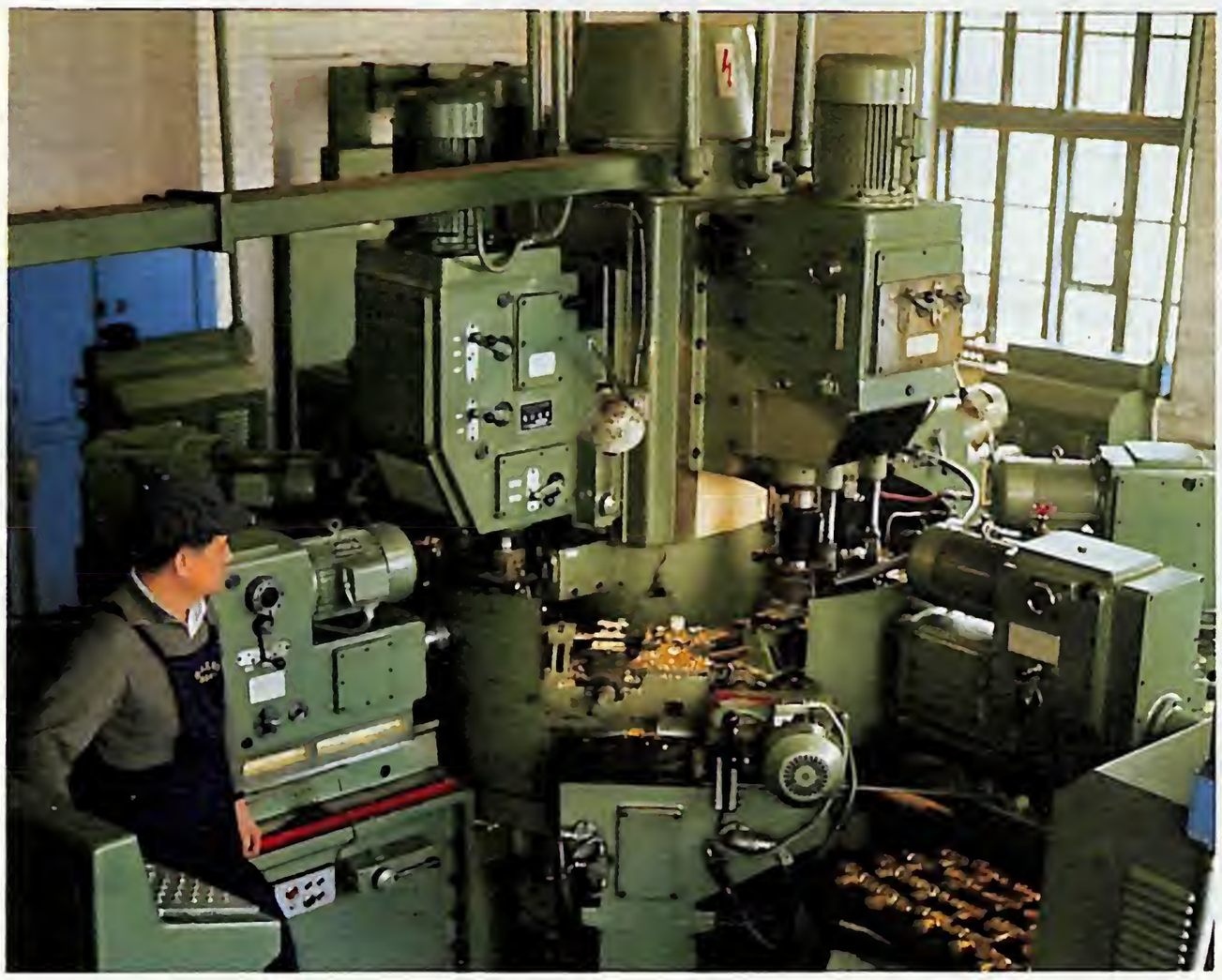
The Talien Machine Tools Plant produced the first aggregate machine in China. Output has been speeded up. The general assembly shop.

Progress in Aggregate Machine Industry

Article and photographs by
Sun Shu-ching

OVER the past three years, the number of aggregate machine tools made in China exceeded the sum total of the ten years prior to the Cultural Revolution. Quality and technological levels have also greatly risen.

An aggregate machine tool is automatic, and is made to suit the technological requirements of the work. It performs several operations at the same time, milling, cutting, drilling, boring. Producing standardized products in great



Upper: Checking the fixture of an aggregate machine, vital for precision tooling.

Left: A central column aggregate machine for making valves, designed by the Talien institute, is in service at the Red Flag Shipyards.

Lower: The designing room of an aggregate machine plant.

Chin Chen-hua (front, right), an engineer from the Chinese Society of Mechanical Engineering, helps workers solve knotty technical problems.

Tsen Chin-jung, a technician in the Talien Aggregate Machine Research Institute, has made many useful innovations.

A new automatic production line of aggregate machines in the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant.

numbers, it can improve efficiency dozens of times, while guaranteeing high quality.

China started to make this type of machine tool in 1956. Research institutes were set up by the state. The Talien Aggregate Machine Research Institute sent designing groups to factories and made new designs, taking in suggestions from workers. The institute helped workers sum up their experience and ran training classes in the factories. It helped colleges open courses in aggregate machines and trained designers for organizations all over the country.

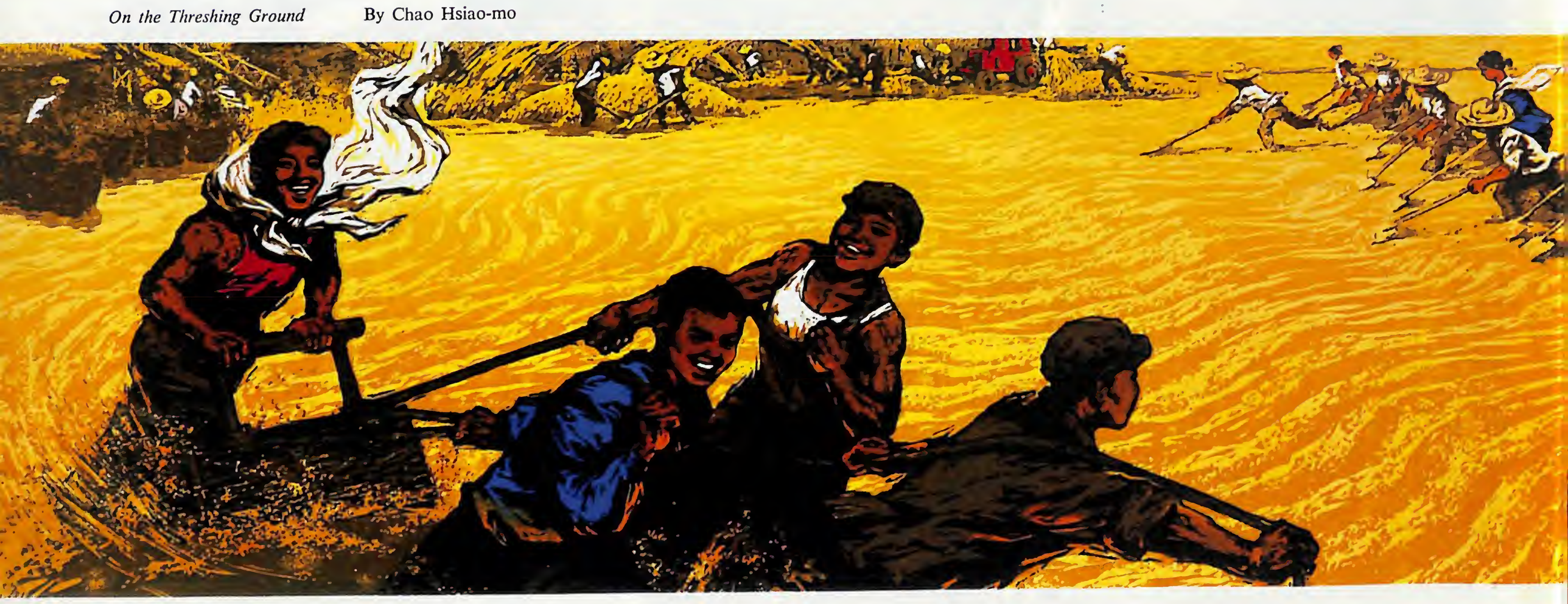
Today, three fourths of China's automatic machining lines are made up of aggregate machine tools. They are used in the manufacture of motor vehicles, tractors, electric motors, valves, and farming and sewing machines. Aggregate machines are important in quickening China's technical reform of industry.

The Talien Machine Tools Plant runs a college which trains workers to become designers of aggregate machine tools. Students of the second class listening to a skilled worker lecturing.

Surveying By Liao Yu-kai and Wang Mei-fang

New Pictures Of the "Great Northern Wilder

On the Threshing Ground By Chao Hsiao-mo



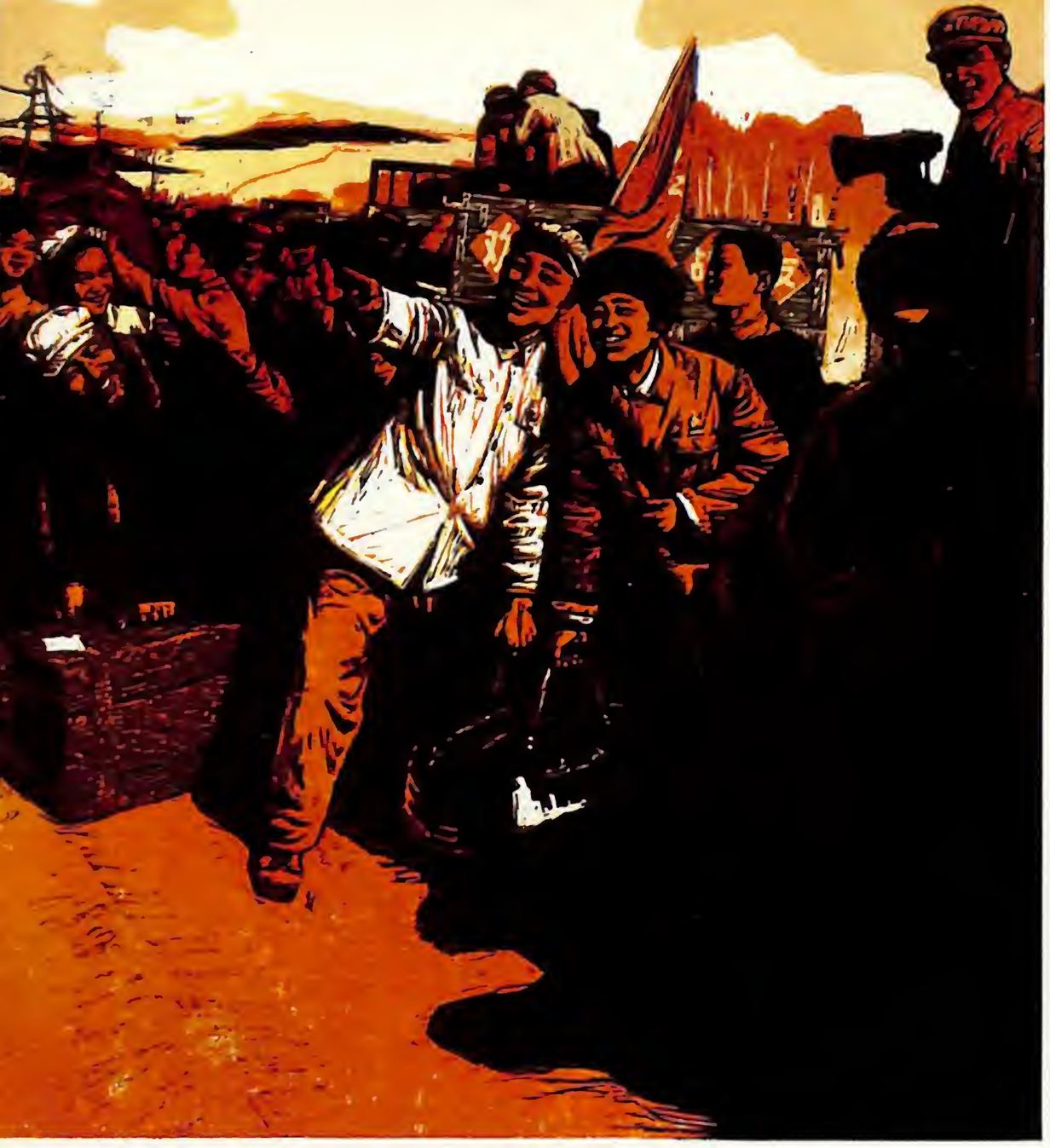
ness”

HERE are several woodcuts which reflect the life of young people in the “Great Northern Wilderness”.

The “Great Northern Wilderness” in northeastern Heilungkiang Province, formerly was a huge tract of sparsely populated land. It was brought under cultivation after Liberation. Since 1968, tens of thousands of the school graduates from Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other cities have gone there to join the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps. The “Great Northern Wilderness” is a wilderness no longer and the young people have matured in struggle.

These woodcuts made mostly by the young people themselves vividly depict their life and the ever changing appearance of the “Great Northern Wilderness”.

After Hours By Chen Yi-ming

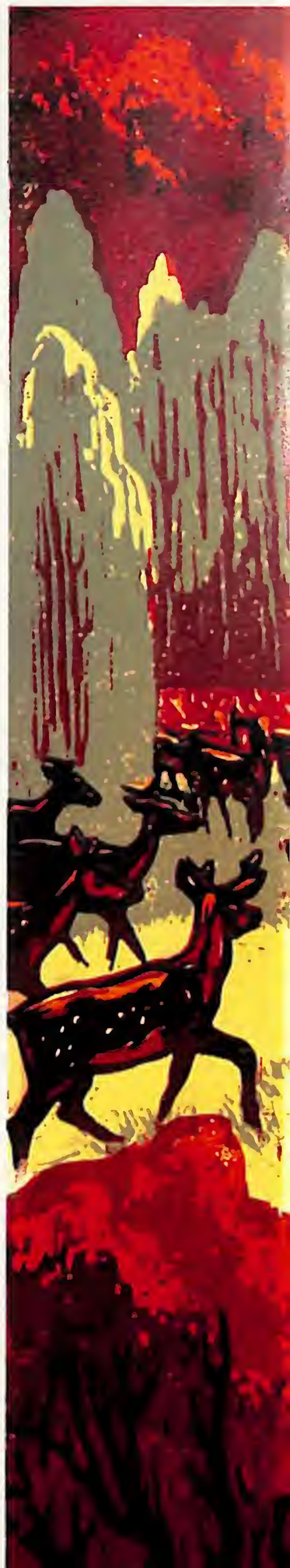


Welcoming New Arrivals By Li Pin

Veteran Squad Leader By Shih Kuo and Chen Yi-ming

New Pictures of the "Great Northern Wilderness"

Waving Sea of Grain By Ho Po-yi



Afforesting By Yang Chia-ping

Autumn in the Deer-Herding Farm By Yang Kai-sheng

New buildings.

Out to sea.

Sansha, a Fishing

Port

At sunset.

Fishermen testing a new boat.

Making nets.

Photographs by Chang Chang-chiang

SANSHA, on China's eastern coast, Fukien Province, had only a few score small old fishing boats before Liberation. There were two rice processing plants, but no installations servicing fishery. Old fishermen recall dangerous voyages out to sea in small boats. Catches were pitifully low, less than 350 tons a year.

After Liberation, a highway was extended to Sansha. A wharf and a breakwater were put up as well as a shipyard, electric power plant, fish cannery, refrigerating plant, marine chemical plant, water works and a

The Chouwan Reservoir built after Liberation provides the fisherfolk with drinking water.

Making nylon fibres for fish nets.

seaweed nursery. There is also a weather station and a command centre that has radio links with ships at sea. 34 handicraft co-operatives and workshops, set up at commune or brigade level, make boats, fishing-nets, coir ropes and iron, wooden and bamboo wares. The six fishermen's brigades operating around Sansha have over 200 boats. Of these, 81 are motorized, and equipped with sonar apparatus and net hoisting devices. The annual output of a pair of motorized boats equals the yearly total before Liberation. The commune has a reserve of five million yuan.

Life keeps improving. Many of the fishermen formerly lived on their boats. Now, all have settled down on land. Eighty out of a hundred have moved into new buildings. Chen Mu-yung, in his sixties, used to live with his family in a shed made of a hole-ridden tarpaulin mounted over three boat planks. Today they have a brand new house. Three of Chen's sons are working on boats as engine men. Another is cultivating kelp. The wife of the eldest son works in a factory and Chen's three grandsons go to school.

Canned anguilla.

Nursing seaweed.

Motorized fishing boats.

Processing yellow croaker in a cold storage plant.

A Series of Articles on the Yellow River (2)

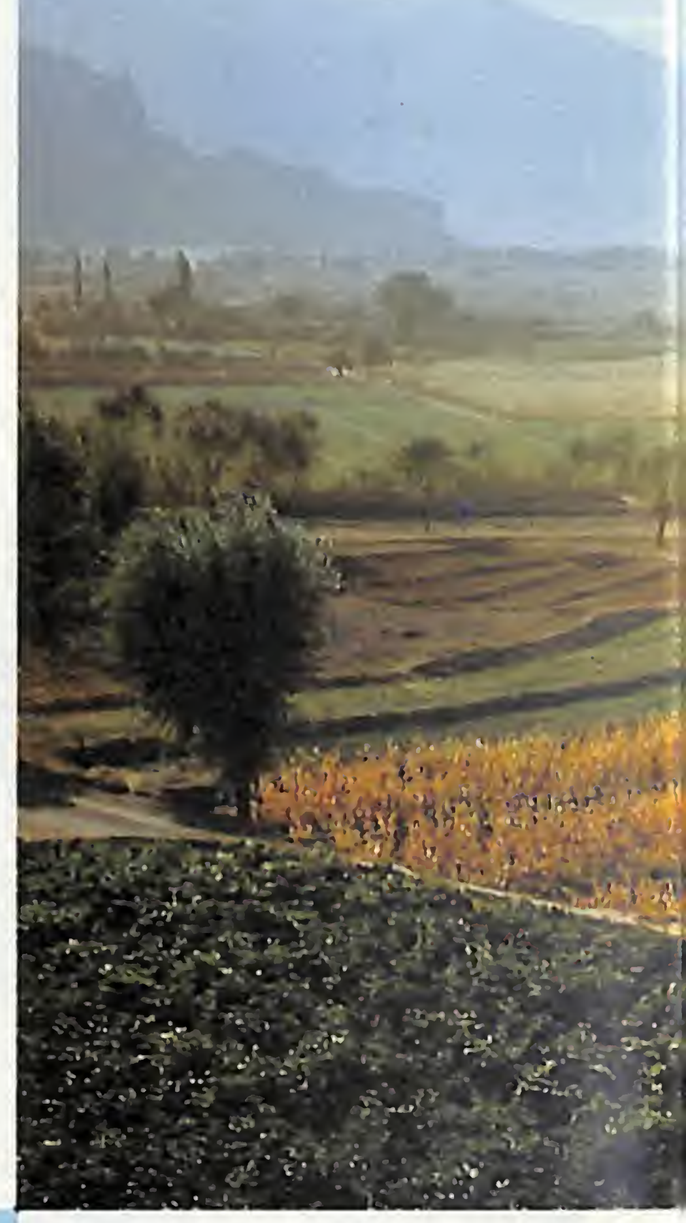
Changes in the Yellow River-Huangshui River Valley

Article by Jen Hua
Photographs by Yang Chi-yuan and Shih Po

THE Yellow River winds 1,400 kms in an "S" in Chinghai Province before entering Kansu. The Huangshui River, its first major tributary in northeast Chinghai, flows from west to east, passes Sining, the capital, and meets the Yellow River west of Lanchow in Kansu Province. People of Han, Tibetan, Hui, Mongolian, Tu and Sala nationalities have lived for generations in this fertile river basin, 170 thousand square kms in area. Comprising 85 per cent of the population of Chinghai, they have cemented a close friendship among themselves, and have created a time-honoured cultural history.

However, reactionary rulers of the feudal dynasties, particularly the big Kuomintang

A bridge over the Yellow River in Chinghai Province, built after Liberation.



Members of the Hohsi commune, Kueiteh County, build catch basins in winter.

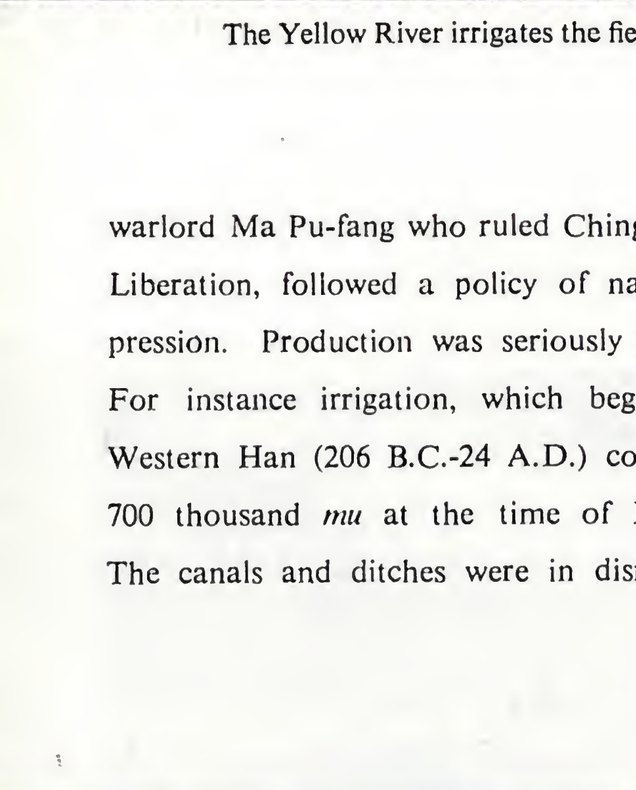
The Yellow River irrigates the fields of Hsunhua Sala Autonomous County.

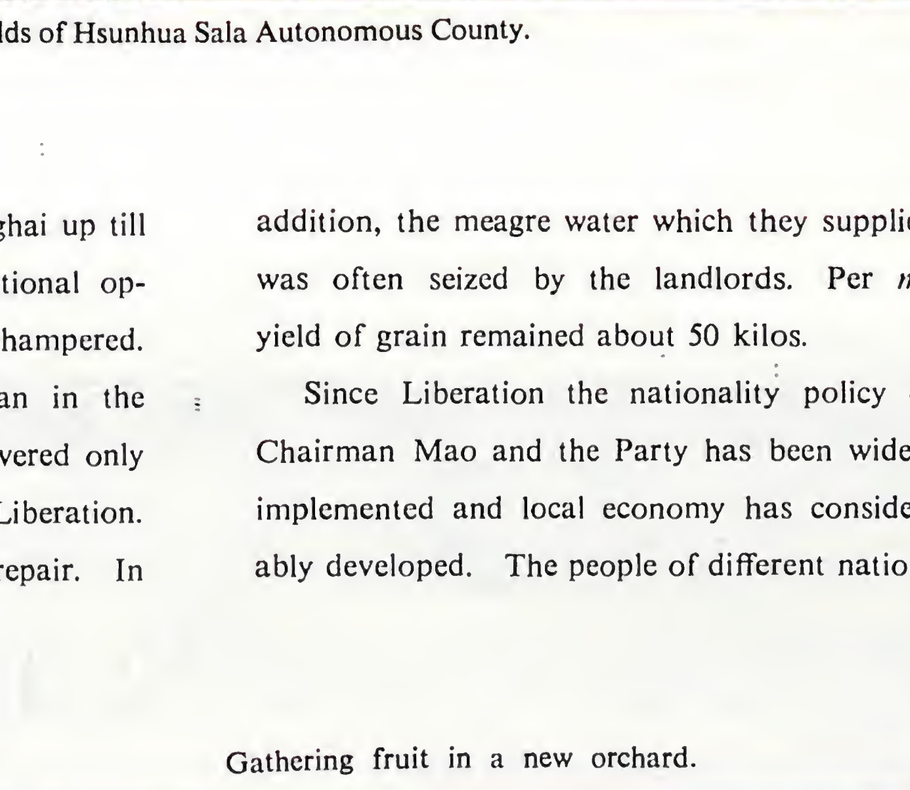
warlord Ma Pu-fang who ruled Chinghai up till Liberation, followed a policy of national oppression. Production was seriously hampered. For instance irrigation, which began in the Western Han (206 B.C.-24 A.D.) covered only 700 thousand *mu* at the time of Liberation. The canals and ditches were in disrepair. In addition, the meagre water which they supplied was often seized by the landlords. Per *mu* yield of grain remained about 50 kilos.

Since Liberation the nationality policy of Chairman Mao and the Party has been widely implemented and local economy has considerably developed. The people of different nationalities, now masters of their own affairs, manifest their enthusiasm for socialist construction in many ways. These include the harnessing of the Yellow River.

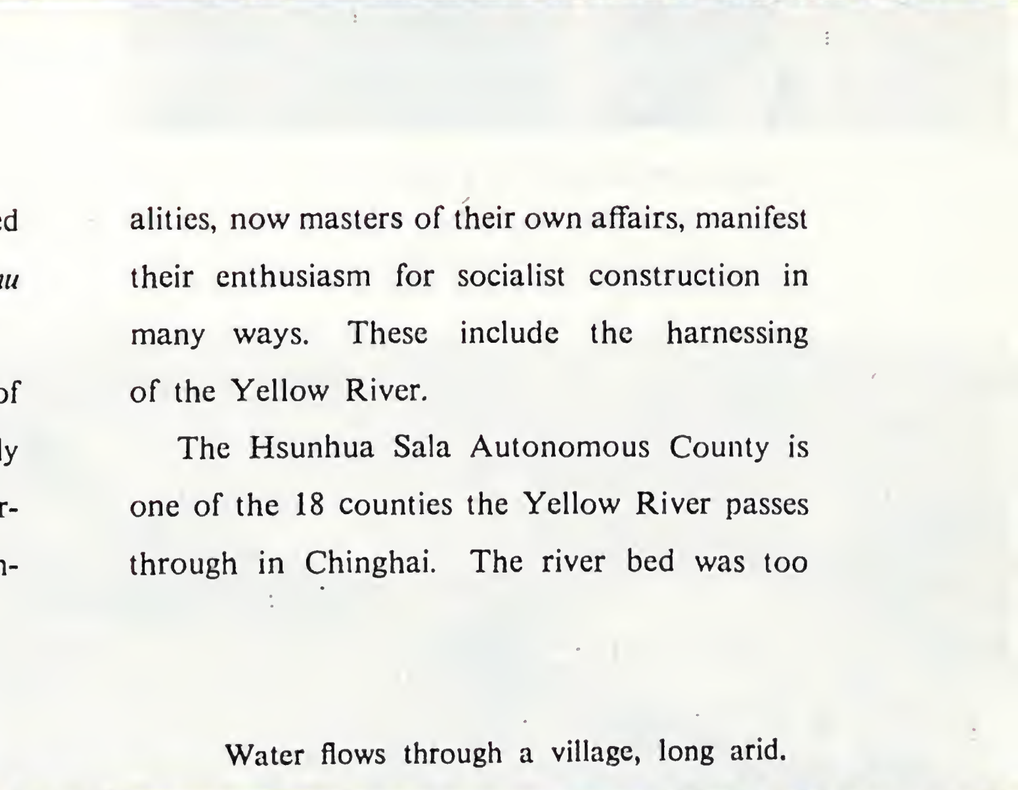
The Hsunhua Sala Autonomous County is one of the 18 counties the Yellow River passes through in Chinghai. The river bed was too

Gathering fruit in a new orchard.





Water flows through a village, long arid.



An aqueduct 92 metres long, part of the irrigation project being constructed in Tungteh County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous *Chou*, to transform the Meilitan grassland.

Sheep drinking from a tank.

low for the water to be used for irrigation. When there was no rain, a drought usually followed. During the Great Leap Forward in 1958, people of various nationalities built a canal and a 1,000-kw hydropower station. These were followed by a number of small power stations and water conservancy works. Today, the county has as many *mu* of paddy fields with guaranteed good harvests, regardless of weather, as it has people. Grain production has improved steadily. The figures for 1971 and 1972 are 22 and 50 per cent higher respectively than 1970.

In Hsiaokaoling, Huangyuan County, and Fengtaikou, Huangchung County, lush trees and grass cover the slopes. Farming, forestry, side-line occupations and animal husbandry are well developed. This has been brought about by afforestation and river harnessing. Over the past 20 years, the people in Chinghai Province built 40 canals each capable of watering 10 thousand *mu* of land, and ten reservoirs each with a capacity of one million cubic metres. They have also put up 260 electric pumping stations. Irrigated areas have expanded to 2,500,000 *mu*. Before Liberation there was only one small hydropower station in the whole province. Today there are 87 in both farming and pastoral areas.

Chinghai is one of China's three major pastoral regions. The fine quality wool it produces is known as the "Sining wool". Animal population has increased by 1.6 fold over pre-Liberation days. Much work has been done to improve the strains and the pastureland.

The canal being built at Meilitan in Tungteh County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous *Chou* is one of the projects for remoulding the grassland. Meilitan means "scorched land" in Tibetan. Work on this 53-km canal started in 1968. It includes 110 aqueducts. Meilitan has a labour force of only 3,800 and little equipment. However, with help from the state, they have managed to pool enough money and tools. They are learning while doing.

Bringing collective wisdom into play, the Tibetan herdsmen blasted off a cliff seven kms down from the head of the canal and washed away debris amounting to 40 thousand cubic metres with the river water. Efficiency had been raised ten times.

Forty kms were completed in four years. One section has been put into full operation. Water flows into farms and pastureland.

We returned to Sining at the end of our journey. Situated on the Huangshui River, it has a population of over 400 thousand. Industrial areas both in and around the city are linked by asphalt roads. And to think that in 1949 at the time of Liberation Sining was a small dilapidated town with a mere 50 thousand inhabitants!

The Hsiaokaoling brigade, Huangyuan County, by the Huangshui River, planted a great number of trees and built irrigation channels during the past dozen years. They have effectively checked the loss of soil and water.

Tending sheep in the Hochia commune, Hsinghai County. Most of the shepherds are Tibetans.

Li Ju, a Tibetan tractor driver.

A hydraulic pumping station built by Tatung County. A number of irrigation projects have been completed along the Yellow River and its tributary, the Huangshui River.

On the threshing ground of the Tuowa brigade, Hsunhua County. The brigade increased its grain output in 1972 by 20 per cent over the previous year.

A goods station at Sining. A railway reached the city for the first time in 1958.

A highway, built after Liberation, winds through the Jihyueh Mountain.

Lu Jung-mei, Tu nationality, is a standing committee member of the Party committee of Huchu Tu Autonomous County. A number of cadres have emerged from among minority nationalities in the course of socialist revolution and construction.

Han Ibragin (2nd left), a Sala peasant, studies Chairman Mao's works with other commune members. He is an alternate member of the Chinghai provincial Party committee.

Ma Liang-shan (right), Hui, Party secretary of the Tungfeng commune, Hsunhua County, studies water and soil control plans with former poor and lower-middle peasants.

Tsoma, a Tibetan worker in the Chinghai Woollen Mill, is in charge of a checkers' group.

The northern suburb of Sining.

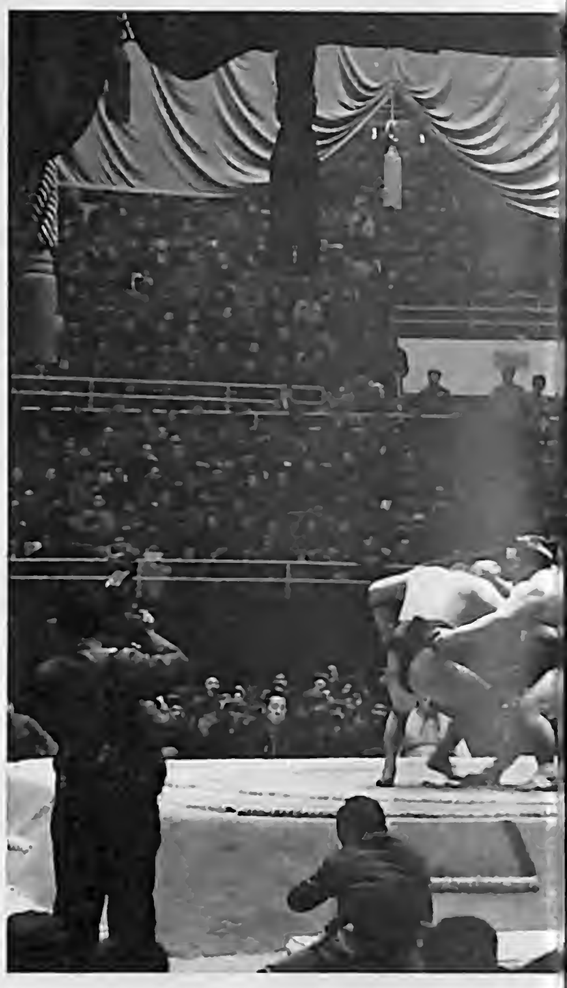
Comrade Liao Cheng-chih visiting "The Exhibition of Katsushika Hokusai's Paintings" opened in Peking on March 12. Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) was a well-known Japanese ukiyoe painter. The exhibition of his masterpieces promotes cultural exchange, advances the traditional friendship between China and Japan, and helps the Chinese people to learn more about the everyday life and art of the Japanese people.

Far right: *Gathering Oysters at Low Tide*

By Katsushika Hokusai

Cultural Exchanges

The Danish Gymnastic Team arrived in China on March 22 for a friendly visit. It presented Danish modern gymnastics and folk dances.



Japanese *sumo* wrestlers. The Japanese *Sumo* Troupe paid a friendly visit to China in April. It was accorded a warm welcome by Chinese spectators.

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan and Wu Teh visiting the "All the People Are Soldiers" Fine Art Exhibition of the People's Republic of Albania. It opened at the Art Gallery in Peking on April 14.

Left: *Heroic Hekalese.*

By Fatmir Haxhiu, winner of the Albanian National Award

An exhibition of Mexico's traditional art and culture opened in Peking on April 21. On display were more than 300 objects, such as stone carvings, woodcuts, funerary objects, utensils, toys and decorations, demonstrating the art and culture created by the industrious and talented Mexican people.

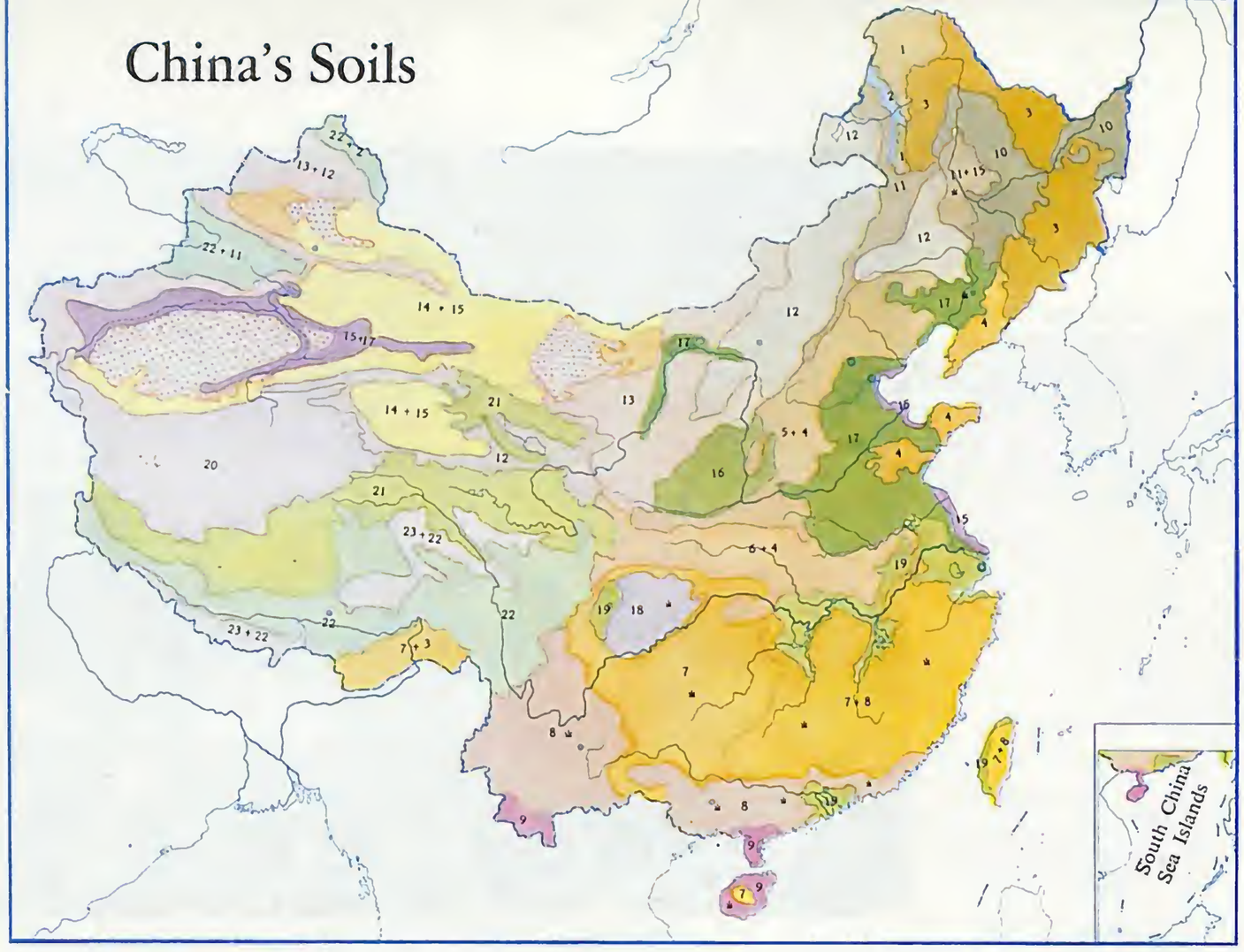
The London Philharmonic Orchestra arrived in China on March 17 for a concert tour. It performed music by European and British composers.

The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, one of the oldest orchestras in Europe, arrived in China on April 11. In the capital it played Austrian and German classics.

Cultural Exchanges

A match played in Peking between the Heilungkiang Middle School Girls' Volleyball Team and the Japanese High School Girls' Volleyball Team.

The Japanese High School Boys' and Girls' Volleyball Delegation paid a friendly visit to China in late April and played friendly matches with several Chinese boys' and girls' middle school volleyball teams.



Sisal hemp, a tropical crop of the lateritic soil in Leichow Peninsula, Kwangtung.

Legend

1	Brown taiga soil	9	Lateritic soil	17	Cultivated light meadow soil
2	Grey forest soil	10	Prairie-like black soil and lessive	18	Purplish soil
3	Grey brown forest soil	11	Chernozem	19	Paddy soil
4	Brown earth	12	Chestnut earth	20	Alpine desert soil
5	Drab soil and loess	13	Brown soil and grey soil	21	Alpine steppe soil
6	Yellow-brown earth	14	Grey brown desert soil and brown desert soil	22	Alpine meadow soil
7	Yellow earth	15	Saline and alkaline soil	23	Alpine cold desert soil
8	Red earth	16	Cultivated soils on drab base and on black, low-humus base		Desert

Cultivated light meadow soil.

Geography

China's Soils

by Ning Teh-tu

THE land of China tips from west to east. From the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau, the "roof of the world", to the hilly plains in the eastern coast, from the Greater Khingan Mountains in the Northeast to the South China Sea coast, sunshine and precipitation vary greatly and geological structures and soil materials differ widely. Such conditions have resulted in the formation of different types of soil in different zones.

Owing to the influence of monsoons, soils in the eastern plains and low hilly regions can be classified according to latitude: the grey brown forest soil of the temperate and humid Greater and Lesser Khingan Mountains and Changpai Mountains; the brown earth and drab soil of the mild temperate, humid and semi-humid North China and areas north of the Huai River; the yellow-brown earth of the humid, north sub-tropical hilly plains in the Yangtze and Huai River valleys; the yellow and red earths of the sub-tropical, humid regions south of the Yangtze and north of the Nanling Mountains; the lateritic soil south of the Nanling Mountains. These soil areas make up China's principal farming and forestry bases.

Continental climate becomes more marked from the Northeast Plain to western Sinkiang. Soils are classified in longitudinal direction: the prairie-like black soil and chernozem of the Northeast Plain, a noted farming region where the climate is humid or semi-humid; the chestnut earth of the temperate eastern Inner Mongolian plateau, a fertile semi-arid grassland combining farming and animal husbandry; the brown soil, grey soil, grey brown desert soil and brown desert soil of the temperate and mild temperate western Inner Mongolia, the Hohsi Corridor of Kansu and Sinkiang where the climate is arid. In these regions animal husbandry and irrigated farming are practised.

Alpine meadow soil, sub-alpine meadow soil, alpine steppe soil and alpine desert soil are distributed mainly in the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau over 4,000 metres above sea level. Many of them are suitable for farming and animal husbandry of the high, cold zone type.

Saline and alkaline soils of different kinds are found in low-lying areas and along the sea coast where the climate is arid or semi-arid.

Among the soils which make up China's 1,600 million *mu* of farmland, those of greater maturity and fertility are the following.

The prairie-like black soil of the Northeast Plain. The topsoil is thick with a rich humus content and fine granular structure. It is extremely fertile, suitable for the cultivation of sorghum, maize, millet and potato. The region is noted for its output of soy bean and sugar beet.

Cultivated topsoil on a drab or black, low-humus base of the northwestern loess highland. It is the earliest worked soil in China; a thick

The black soil of the Northeast Plain.

Black low-humus soil on the loess plateau.

matured topsoil has been formed by long years of cultivation and fertilization. It is porous and retentive, suitable for wheat, glutinous millet, beans and maize.

Cultivated light meadow soil, occurring widely on North China and the Huai-Pei (north of the Huai River) plains. The topsoil is thick with rich nutritional content. The land is level. This region is an important wheat and cotton producer, gathering three crops every two years.

The paddy soil of the plains along the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, the hilly plains of South China and the Szechuan Basin of Southwest China, has been created by long years of meticulous cultivation, irrigation and fertilization. The paddy soil of the extensively irrigated plain south of the Yangtze is fertile, consistently yielding two good crops of wheat or rice a year. The highly matured paddy soil of the Pearl River Delta yields three crops annually. The paddy soil developed from purplish soil of the Szechuan Basin contains rich nutrients, giving two crops of wheat or rice in a year.

Chairman Mao, great leader of the Chinese people, put soil first in the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. The 1958 nation-wide soil investigation summed up China's rich experience in using and improving soils. In their efforts to remake nature, the people's communes carried out extensive improvement of their farmland. Many advanced examples like the Tachai brigade have come forward. Today, a third of China's low-yielding saline and alkaline soil has been improved. Hills on the loess plateaus are being converted into terraced fields, gradually raising yields. The poor acidic red soil in the south is also being gradually improved and utilized.

Fertile paddy soil of the Yangtze River Valley.

A new mulberry garden on the red soil of Kiangsi.

A fertile grassland of chestnut earth.

Anthropogenic-irrigated soil in an oasis in the Tarim Basin, Sinkiang.

A reclaimed paddy field on the saline and alkaline soil of Hsiaohsien County, Anhwei Province. 90 per cent of the Kuochuang brigade's farmland has been converted into high-yielding fields.

The Skenderija Cultural and Sports Complex, scene of the 32nd World Table Tennis Championships. The men's and women's team events in progress.

Promote Friendship, Exchange Experie

—Chinese Table Tennis Delegation in Sarajevo

THE 32nd World Table Tennis Championships held in Yugoslavia's Sarajevo was the biggest ever, with the participation of over 400 players and hundreds of physical culturists from some 60 countries and regions. The results showed that European players were stronger while those from Asia, Africa and Latin America also showed a high standard of play. Players from many countries were quite evenly matched and there was a host of new up-and-coming players. The 11-day competition was the keenest ever witnessed.

The Chinese players took part in the championships in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". They strengthened ties of friendship with old friends while making many new ones, in and out of the arena. They made strict demands on themselves in sportsmanship while doing their best to give a good account of themselves in competition. They learned much from players of other countries in skill and sportsmanship. To them winning or losing a match wasn't so important as friendship with players and people of other countries. They will continue to do their best to promote friendship, exchange experience and further the development of table tennis.

Keen spectators.

Chinese players congratulate the Swedish team, winner of the men's team event.

nce

China's Hsi En-ting (upper) and Hu Yu-lan (upper right) carried off men's and women's singles titles while Liang Ko-liang and Li Li won the mixed doubles.

China's Chiu Pao-chin and Lin Mei-chun who were second in women's doubles congratulate Maria Alexandru (Romania, right) and Miho Hamada (Japan, 2nd right), winners of women's doubles.

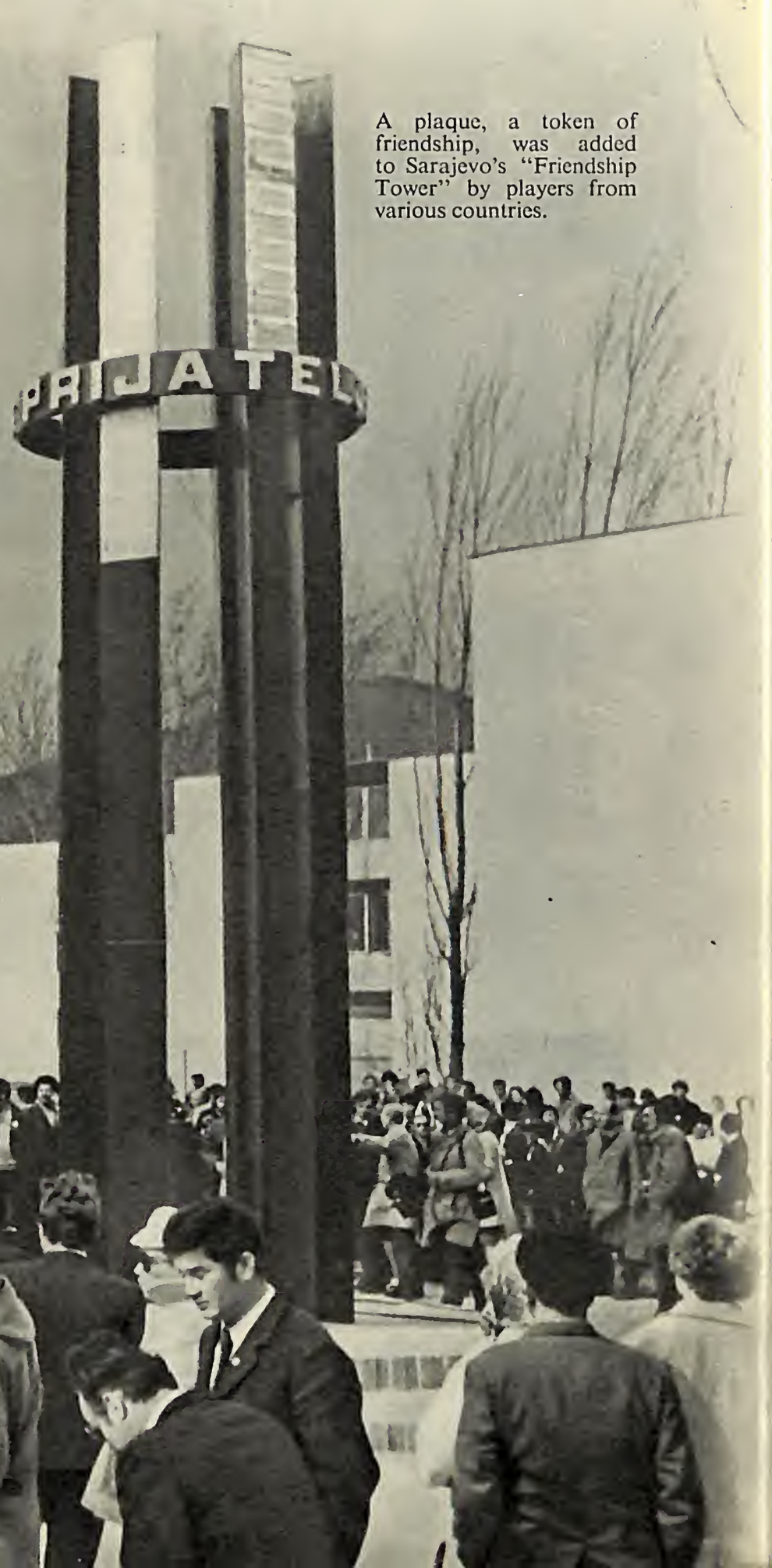
Lin Hui-ching (left) talks with Japan's Kimiyo Kurimoto (centre), an old friend, and Ichiro Ogimura in Sarajevo.

Chinese player Yang Chun (left) exchanges souvenir pins with American player H. Hildebrandt after a practice session.

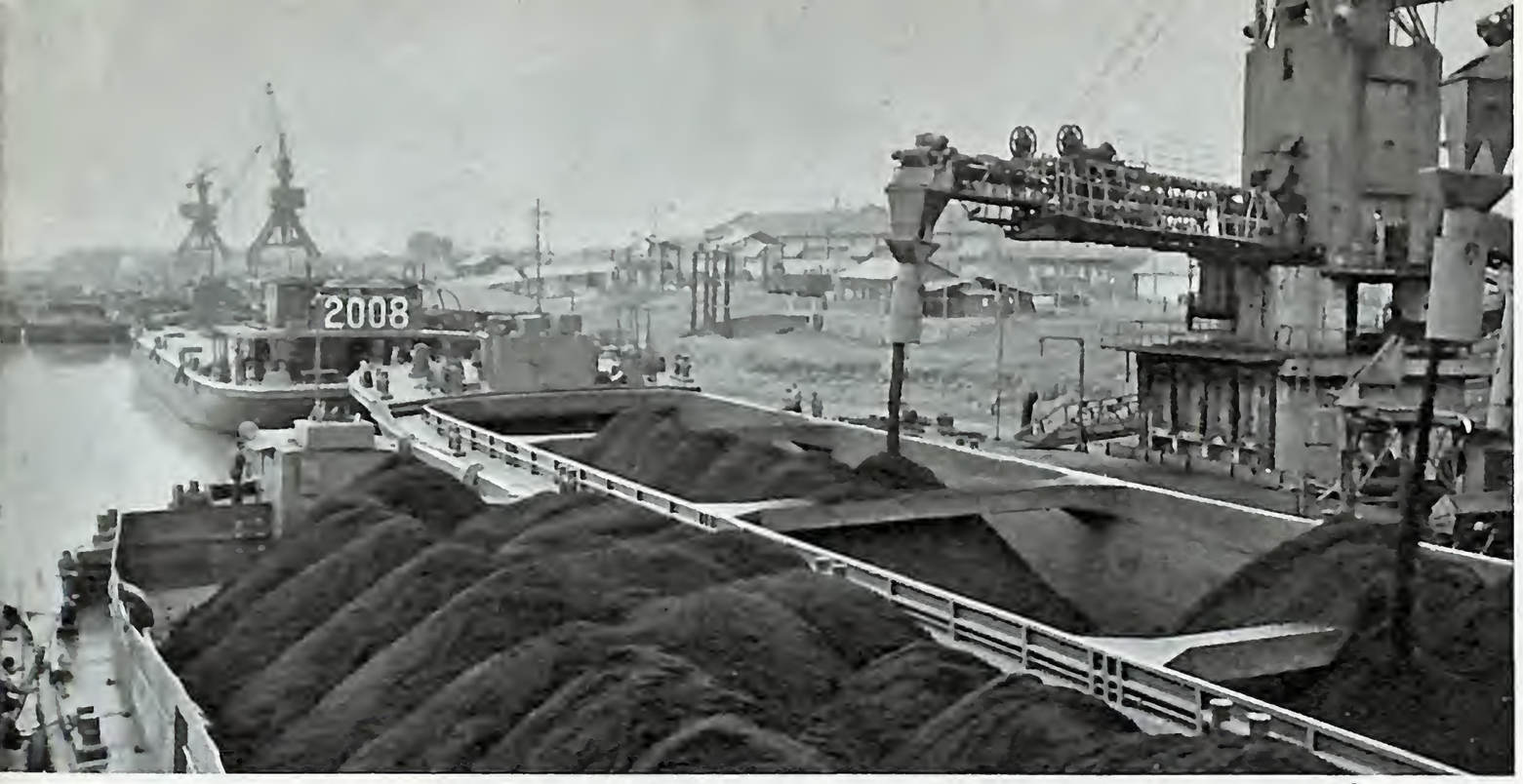
Hsu Yin-sheng (3rd right), deputy head and chief coach of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation and Lin Hui-ching (2nd right), leader and coach of the women's team, with African friends at a reception.

Chinese players give a demonstration match for the workers of a generator plant in Sarajevo.

Li Heh-nan, coach of the Chinese women's team, chats with Australian player A. McMahon.



A plaque, a token of friendship, was added to Sarajevo's "Friendship Tower" by players from various countries.



Wuhu Goes Ahead

The wharf at Port Yuchikou, Wuhu, Anhwei Province. Boasting of nothing except a few outmoded textile and rice husking mills in pre-Liberation days, Wuhu has become today a city with over 160 factories turning out more than 2,000 varieties of goods. The mechanization of its port has increased, with 1972 volume of freight eight times that of 1950.

Nanking Iron and Steel Plant Expanded

With the addition of the new No.3 blast furnace, an oxygen blowing converter, and sintering, coking, oxygen-making and sheet rolling shops, and with the refashioning of No.1 blast furnace and the steel-smelting shop, this plant has become a medium-sized iron and steel complex.

Economic Construction

Cultural Relics

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②

Herbal Medicines Unearthed in Western Han Tomb

In early 1972, the body of a woman was unearthed at Mawangtui on the outskirts of Changsha, Hunan Province. In the scented pouch, silk bags and embroidered pillow cases in her tomb were found many kinds of medicinal herbs identified as *Magnolia liliflora*, *Hierochloe odorata* (sweetgrass), *Eupatorium fortunei*, *Zanthoxylum bungeanum* (pricklyash) and *Cinnamomum cassia*. It was the custom of the wealthy in ancient times to carry medicines, as well as various personal articles, into their graves for "use in the next world".

All of these are aromatic and were used to ward off bad odours, stimulate perspiration, expel phlegm and encourage urination. Originally in bud, fruit, bark or root form, they had been processed to prepare them for traditional medicinal application. The discovery of these medicines provides valuable materials for research on Chinese pharmacology.

(1) *Eupatorium fortunei.* (2) *Hierochloe odorata* (sweetgrass).
(3) Buds of *Magnolia liliflora.* (4) Dry cinnamon bark.

③

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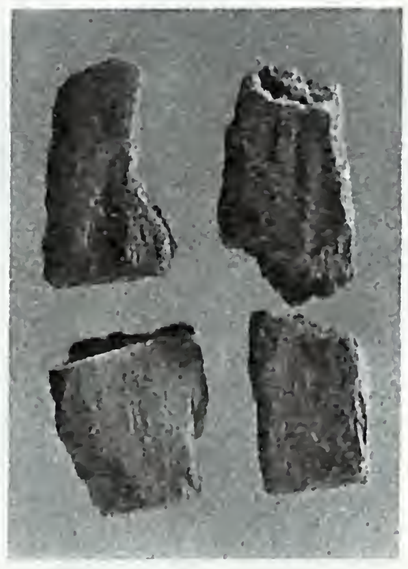

Brother Nationalities

Highways in Tibet Autonomous Region

Before Liberation Tibet had not a single kilometre of motor road. Since then, 86 highways totalling 16,000 kms have been built linking it with the hinterlands and uniting towns and cities throughout the region. The development of transport and communication has swelled the ranks of Tibetan technical forces. Over 60 per cent of the drivers of Lhasa Transport Company's first team are Tibetans.

Upper: The Szechuan-Tibet Highway.
Left: Tibetan driver Chun Yang.

Between Workers and Peasants

Local Products

Water Caltrops from Lake Nanhu

Water caltrops from Lake Nanhu, Chiahsing, Chekiang Province, are the most famous in China. Their meat is crunchy and sweet when eaten fresh, and fine-textured and fragrant when cooked. They are usually wind dried and put away till late the following spring when the shell darkens and the meat becomes exceptionally delicious.

Before Liberation, Lake Nanhu produced only some 25,000 kilos annually. Since Liberation, acreage put to water caltrops has been expanded while more effective methods in breeding seedlings and controlling insects have been introduced. 1972 output is eleven times over pre-Liberation days.

Advanced Workers in the Countryside

A group of advanced workers and technical innovators in Liaoning Province is touring the countryside, bringing modern technique to commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin. Here Chin Fu-chang (2nd left), advanced worker of Shenyang Heavy Machinery Plant, and workers of the Chihfeng Water Pump Factory are checking over a water pump in a Chouda League village.

Commune Clinics Established

Eleven communes of Chishan County, Shansi Province, have set up clinics. Medical personnel improve their professional skill and serve commune members with zeal. They treat common ailments and perform surgical operations such as removal of the appendix and caesarean deliveries. A medical worker of the Taiyang commune giving commune members an X-ray check-up.

Peking Scenery

Old Pagodas in the Mountains

To the northeast of Peking's Ming Tombs is a scenic spot — *Yinshan tiehpi* (silver mountains and iron cliffs). Here tower tall mountains, covered by snow in winter and spring and wreathed in clouds in summer and autumn. The cliffs are dark and forbidding. As early as the Chin Dynasty more than 800 years ago, it was noted as a scenic spot.

In 1125, a great monastery, *Fa Hua*, was built here with 72 temples and halls.

During the Cultural Revolution, cultural relics administrations of Peking made a close study of the ancient object there. The monastic structures are gone, only a group of ancient pagodas remain.

There are seven of them. Five embody the characteristics of Liao and Chin architecture. The elaborately carved bases and the graceful, many-tiered eaves reflect a high artistic and architectural level.

Rural Health

On Home Leave

Photographs by Shen Chin and Chang Yun-cheng

CHIAO Li-wu is deputy director of the out-patient department of the P.L.A. General Hospital in Shenyang. His home is in the Kuotan commune of Tangho County, Honan Province.

Every year on home leave, he visits the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, works in the fields and treats commune members who are ill.

Sister Cheng suffered from palsy for many years. Chiao treated her during his previous home leave. She felt much better, but still had some pain in her back and could not work in the fields.

This year Chiao again went to visit her and gave her acupuncture treatments. Now she has completely recovered.

Chiao has given two acupuncture courses in the commune. About one hundred persons attended. They are now able to treat others. Everyone praises Chiao. "He has brought the warmth of the armymen to the hearts of our people!" they say.

Learning from an old herbalist.

Doing farmwork with the commune members.

Chiao Li-wu teaching acupuncture.

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